THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 " " "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
"	12 " " "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
"	12 " " "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks,
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR Supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE Clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 28, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T the annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Nov. 15, 1853. Portsmouth, Va. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Nov. 15, 1853. Portsmouth, Va. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Nov. 15, 1853. Portsmouth, Va. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
1 " Salmons,
1 " Catsups,
1 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties,
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:
100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
24 Flushing " "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.
Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.
We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.
All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.
Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Jon" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals. This Institute opens on the 1st MONDAY in January. The two Departments distinct. For a Circular address
E. A. CRUDUP,
Sec'y of the Board.
December 16, 1853. 9—4t.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar-House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received. JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
January 23, 1854. Raleigh, N. C. 21—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.
It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.
The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.
We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.
UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 5¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY. SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, Fall Term, A. D. 1853. MARY UPPERMAN vs. JAMES H. UPPERMAN—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that notice has been duly issued to James H. Upperman, to appear at Fall Term of the said Court, A. D. 1853, and by the return of the Sheriff of the County of Franklin aforesaid, that he, the said Sheriff, delivered the said notice at the last residence of the said James H. Upperman, in the County of Franklin aforesaid, in due time; and the said James H. Upperman failing to appear and answer as he was required to do, was solemnly called out on his said notice by the said Sheriff; and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the said Court, that the said James H. Upperman is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard and Louisburg News for three months, for James H. Upperman to appear before the Honorable Judge, at the Court to be held for the County of Franklin, at the Court-house, in the town of Louisburg, on the Second Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and tried accordingly.
Witness Rhetorick R. S. Lawrence, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Louisburg, the Second Monday after the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1853.
R. R. S. LAWRENCE, Clerk Sup. Court.
Jan. 7, 1854. [Pr. adv. $8.] 17—3m·w

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 8—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored Boss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C.,
January 11th, 1854.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 28th of February next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1854, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the interest of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM will be payable on the first days of January and July of each year.
Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless when the purchaser may prefer to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.
They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stocks held by the State in said Road and the Dividends from said Stocks, are expressly pledged for their redemption.
THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.
They will be issued in sums of $1,000 or $5,000 as parties may wish.
Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned at Raleigh, North Carolina.
THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED at 10 o'clock, A. M. 28th FEBRUARY NEXT, at this office, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary, Comptroller of State and of George W. Mordecai President of the Bank of the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids, in whole or in part as he may deem most advantageous to the State.
Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.
This deposit may be made, in either the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.
Documents showing the great resources of the State and the small amount of her indebtedness, can be had on application at this office, or to Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET of the city of New York.
D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
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STOP AND LOOK! On Monday, the 13th of February next, I shall offer to the highest bidder, my very desirable Tract of Land, containing 450 acres, situated in Franklin County, five miles east of Louisburg, on the Warrenton Road, and half a mile from the Halifax Road, leading from Louisburg. The Lands are easy to cultivate, free from rocks and well watered, and produces cotton, corn, and especially tobacco, equal to any lands in this part of the country. Some of the bottom land grows from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre. There is also in the yard a well dug through a solid rock, containing as good water as there is in the State. There is also on the premises a commodious two-story building, containing five rooms, four of which having fire places, with all necessary out-buildings, &c. &c. As for beauty, elegance and health, it cannot be surpassed by any situation in North Carolina. Come and see and you will agree with me.
At the same time I shall sell my entire stock—say 75 head hogs, 30 or 40 head sheep, 5 or 6 horses, and a stock of cattle, together with farming utensils, one four-horse wagon and gear, new, one two-horse do., one ox cart, and one yoke of oxen, household and kitchen furniture, corn, oats, and rye, fodder, &c., also, a first rate 40 saw gin, a fan and thrasher, and barouch and harness, &c.
Credit on the Land one, two, and perhaps three years.
Terms made known on the day of sale. I will take pleasure in showing the property to any one who may wish to examine before the day of sale.
JOS. BRIDGERS.
Franklin County, N. C. Jan. 25, 1854. 22—ts.

80 TO 90 NEGROES FOR SALE.—HAVING determined to change my residence and pursuits, I will, on TUESDAY, the 21st FEBRUARY ensuing, sell at Public AUCTION, from 80 to 90 Negroes, embracing Men, Women, Boys and Girls. There are among them many valuable House-Servants, Mechanics, and Field-Hands of both sexes. The sale will take place at my residence, Eight Miles West from WARRENTON and Two from RIDGEWAY DEPOT, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, commencing at 1 o'clock, and continuing from day to day till all are sold.
Terms—Credit till the 1st December, 1854, for approved bonds, bearing interest from date. Cash payments allowed if desired by purchasers.
GEO. D. BASKERVILLE.
Warren County, N. C., 7th Jan., 1854. 17—4w.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 50 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.
Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.—The undersigned having taken charge of this long established HOTEL, situated on the North Corner of the Court House, respectfully informs the travelling public that it will be her aim to keep up to the fullest extent, the reputation which this House has heretofore sustained for its comfortable accommodations abroad. No pains or expense spared to render satisfied all who may favor her with a call. From her long experience, she is confident none will have cause to complain.
The House will, at all times, be supplied with a sufficient number of well trained and attentive servants, and the furniture kept in the best order.
THE TABLE shall constantly be supplied with the very best the market can command.
THE STAGE OFFICE for all the principal Stage Lines is kept at this Hotel. The great Northern and Southern Mail Lines arrive and depart Daily; also, the Western via Lincolnton to Asheville, Tri-weekly.
THE STABLES attached to the Hotel are large, comfortable, and attended by the very best Ostlers in the country.
Trusting that by strict attention to the wants of the public, not only to retain the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on the Hotel, but to merit an increase.
ANN BROWN.
Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1853. 10—3m.

MUIR & STEVENS, SUCCESSORS TO MUIR & JAMES, Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore Streets, PETERSBURG, VA.
The Subscribers having entered into partnership under the style and firm of MUIR & STEVENS, and purchased the stock of China, Glass, Earthenware, &c., of the late firm of Muir & James, will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand occupied by them, where they will at all times keep a very large and select stock of every article usually found in their line of business.
They are now receiving a portion of their Spring Goods, (of their own direct importation,) and by the first of March, will have their stock complete, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.
N. B. Particular attention paid to packing.
WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR,
SAMUEL STEVENS.
Petersburg, Jan. 1852. 23—4wsw.

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 2354. 23—tf.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.
GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.
MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c.,

SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS,

On the Nebraska Bill and the Missouri Compromise.

On Monday, Jan. 30, Mr. DOUGLAS delivered a speech in vindication of his measure previously introduced in the Senate, to organize territorial governments in the country known by the name of Nebraska, embracing all the unorganized territory now belonging to the United States, amounting to about 280,000 square miles. Mr. DOUGLAS had pressed the early consideration of his bill, but had yielded to the solicitation of the Abolition Senators to defer it for some days, on the plea that they wished an opportunity to look into the provisions of the bill. He afterwards discovered that they had already prepared a publication, denouncing the bill and its authors in the most scurrilous terms, and that their motives in asking delay could be none other than to gain time for the circulation of their slanderous statements.

In the opening of his speech Mr. DOUGLAS characterises these proceedings as they deserved. He then proceeds to recite briefly the history of Congressional legislation on the subject of slavery, and to show that it was characterised from the first by a determination to settle the matter effectually by making a geographical line between the States that recognised, and those that did not recognise slavery. The first instance was the Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery North of the Ohio River to the Western limit of our then territory—the Mississippi River. The next was the Missouri Compromise, which prohibited slavery North of the line of 36 30, and West to the limits of our then territory. Finally on the admission of Texas, the same line was adopted to her extreme western limits, as a rule to be abided by, in case of her being divided into several States. This last provision was introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS himself, then a member of the House, not because he approved of Congressional legislation on the subject, but because it had been established by precedent, and presented a feasible way of disposing of the question by laying the foundation for running that line through to the Pacific, whenever we should acquire the intervening territory from Mexico. We have very briefly stated the speaker's positions in the opening part of his speech. We now quote him in full, that portion most interesting to our readers.

"In 1848 we acquired from Mexico the country between the Rio del Norte and the Pacific Ocean. Immediately after that acquisition, the Senate, on my own motion, voted into a bill a provision to extend the Missouri Compromise indefinitely westward to the Pacific Ocean, in the same sense, and with the same understanding, with which it was originally adopted. That provision passed this body by a decided majority—I think by ten, at least—and went to the House of Representatives, and was defeated there by Northern votes.

Now, sir, let us pause and consider for a moment. The first time that the principles of the Missouri Compromise were ever abandoned, the first time they were ever rejected by Congress, was by the defeat of that provision in the House of Representatives in 1848. By whom was that defeat effected? By Northern votes with Free Soil proclivities. It was the defeat of that Missouri Compromise that reopened the slavery agitation with all its fury. It was the defeat of that Missouri Compromise that created the tremendous struggle of 1850. It was the defeat of that Missouri Compromise that created the necessity for making a new Compromise in 1850. Had we been faithful to the principles of the Missouri Compromise in 1848, this question would not have arisen. Who was it that was faithless? I undertake to say it was the very men who now insist that the Missouri Compromise was a solemn compact, and should never be violated or departed from. Every man who is now assailing the principles of the bill under consideration, so far as I am advised, was opposed to the Missouri Compromise in 1848. The very men who now arraign me for a departure from the Missouri Compromise, are the men who successfully violated it, repudiated it, and caused it to be superseded by the Compromise measures of 1850. Sir, it is with rather bad grace that the men who proved false themselves should charge upon me and others, who were ever faithful, the responsibilities and consequences of their own treachery.

Then, sir, as I before remarked, the defeat of the Missouri Compromise in 1848 having created the necessity for the establishment of a new one in 1850, let us see what that Compromise was.

The leading feature of the Compromise of 1850 was congressional non-intervention as to slavery in the Territories; that the people of the Territories, and of all the States, were to be allowed to do as they pleased upon the subject of slavery, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. That, sir, was the leading feature of the Compromise measures of 1850. Those measures, therefore abandoned the idea of a geographical line as the boundary between free States and slave States—abandoned it because compelled to do it, from an inability to maintain it; and in lieu of that, substituted a great principle of self-government, which would allow the people to do as they thought proper. Now, the question is, when that new compromise, resting upon that great fundamental principle of freedom, was established, was it not an abandonment of the old one—the geographical line? Was it not a supersedure of the old one within the very language of the substitute for the bill which is now under consideration? I say it did supersede it, because it applied its provisions as well to the North as to the South of 36 deg. 30 min. It established a principle which was equally applicable to the country north as well as south of the parallel 36 30—a principle of universal application. The authors of this abolition manifesto attempt to rebut this presumption, and maintain that the Compromise of 1850 did not supersede that of 1820, by quoting the proviso to the first section of the act to establish the Texan boundary and establish the Territory of New Mexico. That proviso was added by way of amendment, on motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia.

I repeat, that in order to rebut the presumption, as I before stated, that the Missouri Compromise was abandoned and superseded by the principles of the Compromise of 1850, these confederates cite the following amendment offered to the bill to establish the boundary of Texas and create the territory of New Mexico in 1850:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise."

After quoting this proviso, they make the following statement, and attempt to gain credit for its truth by suppressing material facts which appear upon the face of the same statute, and, if produced, would conclusively disprove the statement:

"It is solemnly declared in the very compromise acts 'that nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify' the prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. and yet, in the face of this declaration, that sacred prohibition is said to be overthrown. Can presumption go further?"

I will now proceed to show that presumption could go further than is exhibited in this declaration. They suppress the following material facts, which, if produced, would have disproved their statement:

They first suppress the fact that the same section of the act cuts off from Texas, and cedes to the United States, all that part of Texas which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. They then suppress the further fact that the same section of the law cut off from Texas a large tract of country on the west, more than three degrees of longitude, and added it to the territory of the United States. They then suppress the further fact that this territory thus cut off from Texas, and to which the Missouri Compromise line did apply, was incorporated into the Territory of New Mexico. And then what was done? It was incorporated into that territory with this clause:

"That, when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of its adoption."

Yes, sir, the very bill and section from which they quote cuts off all that part of Texas which was to be free by the Missouri Compromise, together with some on the south side of the line, incorporates it into the Territory of New Mexico; and then says that that Territory and every portion of the same, shall come into the Union, with or without slavery, as it sees proper.

What else does it do? The sixth section of the same act provides that the legislative power and authority of this said Territory of New Mexico shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act, not excepting slavery. Thus, the New Mexico bill, from which they make that quotation, contained the provision that New Mexico, including that part of Texas which was cut off, should come into the Union, with or without slavery, as it saw proper, and in the mean time the territorial legislature should have all the authority over the subject of slavery that they had over any other subject, restricted only by the limitations of the constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act. Now, I ask those senators, do not those provisions repeal the Missouri Compromise, so far as it applied to that country cut off from Texas? Do they not annul it? Do they not supersede it? If they do, then the address which has been put forth to the world by these confederates is an atrocious falsehood. If they do not, then what do they mean when they charge me with having, in the substitute first reported from the committee, repealed it, with having annulled it, with having violated it, when I only copied these precise words? I copied the precise words into my bill, as reported from the committee, which were contained in the New Mexico bill. They say my bill annuls the Missouri Compromise. If it does, it had already been done before by the act of 1850; for these words were copied from the act of 1850.

Mr. Wade. Why do you do it over again?

Mr. Douglas. I will come to that point presently, and explain why we did it over again. I am now dealing with the truth and veracity of a combination of men who have assembled in secret caucus upon the Sabbath day to arraign my conduct and belie my character. I say, therefore, that their manifesto is a slander either way; for it says that the Missouri Compromise was not superseded by the measures of 1850, and then it says that the same words in my bill do repeal and annul it. They must be adjudged guilty of one falsehood in order to sustain the other assertion.

Now, sir, I propose to go a little further, and show what was the real meaning of the amendment of the Senator from Virginia, out of which these gentlemen have manufactured so much capital in the newspaper press, and have succeeded by that misrepresentation in procuring an expression of opinion from the State of Rhode Island in opposition to this bill. I will state what its meaning is. Did it mean that the States north of 36 deg. 30 min. should have a clause in their constitutions prohibiting slavery? I have shown that it did not mean that, because the same act says that they might come in with slavery if they saw proper. I say it could not mean that, for another reason. The same section containing that proviso cut off all that part of Texas north of 36 deg. 30 min; and hence there was nothing for it to operate upon. It did not, therefore, relate to the country cut off. What did it relate to? Why, it meant simply this: By the joint resolution of 1845 Texas was annexed with the right to form four additional States out of her territory; and such States as were south of 36 deg. 30 min. were to come in, with or without slavery, as they saw proper, and in such State or States as were north of that line slavery should be prohibited. When we had cut off all north of 36 deg. 30 min. and thus circumscribed the boundary and diminished the territory of Texas, the question arose, how many States will Texas be entitled to under this circumscribed boundary? Certainly not four, it will be argued. Why? Because the original resolution of annexation provided that one of the States, if not more, should be north of 36 deg. 30 min. It would leave it then doubtful whether Texas was entitled to two or three additional States under the circumscribed boundary. In order to put that matter to rest, in order to make a final settlement, in order to have it explicitly understood what was the meaning of Congress, the Senator from Virginia offered the amendment that nothing therein contained should impair that provision, either as to the number of States or otherwise—that is, that Texas should be entitled to the same number of States with her reduced boundaries as she would have been entitled to under her larger boundaries; and those States shall come in with or without slavery, being all south of 36 deg. 30 min., and nothing to impair that right shall be inferred from the passage of the act. Such, sir, was the meaning of that proposition. Any other construction of it would stultify the very character and purpose of its mover, the Senator from Virginia. Such, then, was not only the intent of the mover, but such is the legal effect of the law; and I say that no man, after reading the other sections of the bill—those to which I have referred—can doubt that such was both the intent and the legal effect of that law.

Then, I submit to the Senate if I have not convicted this manifesto, issued by the abolition confederates, of being a gross falsification of the laws of the land, and by that falsification that an erroneous and injurious impression has been created upon the public mind. I am sorry to be compelled to indulge in language of this severity; but there is no other language that is adequate to express the indignation with which I see this attempt, not only to mislead the public, but to malign my character, by deliberate falsification of the public statues and the public records.

Sir, this misrepresentation and falsification does not stop here. In order to give greater plausibility to their statements, they go further and state that "it is solemnly declared in the very compromise act 'that *nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify*' the prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. and yet, in the face of this declaration, that sacred prohibition is said to be overthrown. Can presumption go further?"

In the very teeth of the statute saying that they should come in, with or without slavery, as they pleased, these men declare that it is stated that it should be forever prohibited. I repeat to them, "Could presumption go further?" Not only presumption in making these statements, but the presumption that they could avoid the exposure of their conduct.

In order to give greater plausibility to this falsification of the terms of the Compromise measures of 1850, the confederates also declare in their manifesto that they (the territorial bills for the organization of Utah and New Mexico) "applied to the territory acquired from Mexico, and to that only. They were intended as a settlement of the controversy growing out of that acquisition, and of that controversy only. They must stand or fall by their own merits."

I submit to the Senate if there is an intelligent man in America that does not know that that declaration is falsified by the statute from which they quote? They say that the provisions of that bill were confined to the territory acquired from Mexico, when the very section of the law from which they quoted that proviso, did purchase a part of that very territory from the State of Texas; and the next section of the law included that territory in the new territory of Mexico. It took a small portion also of the old Louisiana purchase, and added that to the new territory of Mexico, and made up the rest out of the Mexican acquisitions. Then, sir, your statute, show, when applied to the map of the country, that the Territory of New Mexico was composed of territory acquired from Mexico, and also of territory acquired from Texas; and yet, in defiance of that statute, and in falsification of its terms, we are told in order to deceive the people, that the bills were confined to the purchase made from Mexico alone; and in order to give it greater solemnity, as was necessary while uttering a falsehood, they repeat it twice, fearing that it would not be believed the first time. What is now the Territory of Utah was not confined to the country acquired from Mexico. That Territory, as is well known to every man who understands the geography of the country, includes a large tract of rich and fertile country acquired from France in 1803, and to which the 8th section of the Missouri act applied in 1820.

If these confederates do not know to what country I allude, I only reply that they should have known before they uttered a falsehood and imputed a crime to me.

But I will tell you to what country I allude. By the treaty of 1819, by which we acquired Florida, and fixed a boundary between the United States and Mexico, the boundary was made of the Arkansas river to its source, and then the line ran due North of the source of the Arkansas to the forty-second parallel, then along on the forty second parallel to the Pacific Ocean. That line, due North from the head of the Arkansas, leaves the whole middle park, described in such glowing terms by Col. Fremont, to the east of the line, and hence a part of the Louisiana purchase. Yet, inasmuch, as that middle park is watered and drained by the waters flowing into the Colorado, when we formed the territorial limits of Utah, instead of running that air line, we ran along the ridge of the mountains, and cut off that part from Nebraska or from the Louisiana purchase, and included it within the limits of the Territory of Utah.

Why did we do it? Because we sought for a natural boundary, and it was more natural to take the mountains as a boundary, than by air-line to cut the valleys on one side of the mountains and annex them to the country on the other side. And why did we take these natural boundaries, setting at defiance the old boundaries? The simple reason was, that so long as we acted upon the principle of settling the slave question by a geographical line, so long we observed those boundaries strictly and rigidly; but when that was abandoned, in consequence of the action of free soilers and abolitionists, when it was superseded by the compromise measures of 1850, which rested upon a great universal principle, there was no necessity for keeping in view the old and unnatural boundary. For that reason, in making the new Territories, we formed natural boundaries irrespective of the source whence our title was derived. In writing these bills I paid no attention to the fact whether the title was acquired from Louisiana, from France, or from Mexico; for what difference did it make? The principle which we had established in the bill would apply equally well to either.

In fixing those boundaries, I paid no attention to the fact whether they included old territory or not, whether the country was covered by the Missouri Compromise or not. Why? Because the principles established in the bills superseded the Missouri Compromise. For that reason we disregarded the old boundaries, disregarded the territory to which it applied, and disregarded the source from whence the title was derived. I say, therefore, that a close examination of this act clearly establishes the fact that it was the intent as well as the legal effect of the Compromise measures of 1850 to supersede the Missouri Compromise and all geographical and territorial lines.

Sir, in order to avoid any misconstruction, I will state more distinctly what my precise idea is upon this point. So far as the Utah and New Mexico bills included the territory which had been subject to the Missouri Compromise provision, to that extent they absolutely annulled the Missouri Compromise. As to the unorganized territory not covered by these bills, it was superseded by the principles of the Compromise of 1850. We all know that the object of the Compromise measures of 1850 was to establish certain great principles which would avoid the slavery agitation in all time to come. Was it our object simply to provide for a temporary evil? Was it our object just to heal over an old sore, and leave it to break out again? Was it our object to adopt a mere miserable expedient to apply to that territory, and that alone, and leave ourselves entirely at sea without compass, when new territory was acquired, or new territorial organizations were to be made? Was that the object for which the eminent and venerable Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Clay, came here, and sacrificed even his last energies upon the altar of his country? Was that the object for which Webster, Clay, Cass, and all the patriots of that day, struggled so long and so strenuously? Was it merely the application of a temporary expedient, in agreeing to stand by past and dead legislation, that the Baltimore platform pledged us to sustain the Compromise of 1850? Was it the understanding of the Whig party, when they adopted the compromise measures of 1850 as an article of political faith, that they were only agreeing to that which was past, and had no reference to the future? If that was their meaning, if that was their object, they palmed off an atrocious fraud upon the American people. Was it the meaning of the democratic party, when we pledged ourselves to stand by the Compromise of 1850, that we spoke only of the past, and had no reference to the future? If so, it was worse than a fraud. When we pledged our President to stand by the compromise measures, did we not understand that we pledged him as to his future action? Was it as to his past conduct? If it had been in relation to past conduct only, the pledge would have been untrue as to a very large portion of the Democratic party. Men went into that Convention who had been opposed to the compromise measures—men who abhorred those measures when they were pending—men who never would have voted affirmatively on them. But, inasmuch as those measures had been passed and the country had acquiesced in them, and it was important to preserve the principle in order to avoid agitation in the future, these men said: We waive our past objections, and we will stand by you and with you in carrying out these principles in the future.

Such I understand to be the meaning of the two great parties at Baltimore. Such I understand to have been the effect of their pledges. If they did not mean this, they meant merely to adopt resolutions which were never to be carried out, and which were designed to mislead and deceive the people for the mere purpose of carrying an election.

I hold, then, that as to the territory covered by the Utah and New Mexico bills there was an express annulment of the Missouri Compromise, and as to all the other unorganised territories it was superseded by the principles of that legislation; and we are bound to apply those principles to the organization of all new Territories—of all which we now own, or which we may hereafter acquire. If this construction be given, it makes that compromise a final adjustment. No other construction can possibly impart finality to it. By any other construction, the question is to be re-opened the moment you ratify a new treaty acquiring an inch of country from Mexico. By any other construction you re-open the issue every time you make a new territorial government. But, sir, if you treat the compromise measures of 1850 in the light of great principles sufficient to remedy temporary evils, at the same time that they prescribe rules of action applicable everywhere in all time to come, then you avoid the agitation forever, if you observe good faith to the provisions of these enactments and the principles established by them.

Mr. President, I repeat, that so far as the question of slavery is concerned, there is nothing in the bill under consideration which does not carry out the principles of the Compromise measures of 1850, by leaving the people to do as they please, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. If that principle is wrong, the bill is wrong. If that principle is right the bill is right. It is unnecessary to quibble about phraseology or words; it is not the mere words, the mere phraseology, that our constituents wish to judge by. They wish to know the legal effect of our legislation.

The legal effect of this bill, if it be passed as reported by the Committee on Territories, is neither to legislate slavery into these Territories nor out of them, but to leave the people to do as they please, under the provisions and subject to the limitations of the Constitution of the United States. Why should not this principle prevail? Why should any man, North or South, object to it? I will especially address the argument to my own section of country, and ask why should any Northern man object to this principle? If you will review the history of the slavery question in the United States, you will see that all the great results in behalf of free institutions which have been worked out have been accomplished by the operation of this principle, and by it alone.

When these States were colonies of Great Britain, every one of them was a slaveholding province. When the Constitution of the United States was formed, twelve out of the thirteen were slaveholding States. Since that time six of those States have become free. How has this been effected? Was it by virtue of abolition agitation in Congress? Was it in obedience to the dictates of the federal government? Not at all; but they have become free States under the silent, but sure and irresistible, working of that great principle of self-government which teaches every people to do that which the interests of themselves and their posterity morally and pecuniarily may require.

Under the operation of this principle New Hampshire became free, while South Carolina continued to hold slaves; Connecticut abolished slavery, while Georgia held on to it; Rhode Island abandoned the institution, while Maryland preserved it; New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania abolished slavery, while Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky retained it. Did they do it at your bidding? Did they do it at the dictation of the federal government? Did they do it in obedience to any of your Wilmot Provisos or ordinances of '87? Not at all. They did it by virtue of their right as freemen under the Constitution of the United States to establish and abolish such institutions as they thought their own good required.

Let me ask you, where have you succeeded in excluding slavery by an act of Congress from one inch of the American soil? You may tell me that you did it in the Northwest Territory by the ordinance of 1787. I will show you by the history of the country that you did not accomplish any such thing. You prohibited slavery there by law, but you did not exclude it in fact. Illinois was a part of the Northwest Territory. With the exception of a few French and white settlements, it was a vast wilderness filled with hostile savages, when the ordnance of 1787 was adopted. Yet, sir, when Illinois was organized into a territorial government it established and protectected slavery, and maintained it in spite of your ordinance, and in defiance of its express prohibition. It is a curious fact that so long as Congress said the Territory of Illinois should not have slavery, she actually had it, and on the very day when you withdrew your congressional prohibition, the people of Illinois, of their own free will and accord, provided for a system of emancipation.

Thus you did not succeed in Illinois Territory with your ordinance, or your Wilmot Proviso, because the people there regarded it as an invasion of their rights. They regarded it as a usurpation on the part of the federal government. They regarded it as violative of the great principles of self-government, and they determined that they would never submit even to have freedom so long as you forced it upon them.

Nor must it be said that slavery was abolished in the Constitution of Illinois in order to be admitted into the Union as a State in compliance with the ordinance of 1787, for they did no such thing. In the Constitution with which the people of Illinois were admitted into the Union, they absolutely violated, disregarded, and repudiated your ordinance. The ordinance said that slavery should be forever prohibited in that country. The Constitution with which you received them into the Union as a State, said that all slaves then in the State should remain slaves for life, and that all persons born of slave parents after a certain day should be free at a certain age, and that all persons born in the State after a certain other day should be free from the time of their birth. Thus their State Constitution, as well as their territorial legislation, repudiate your ordinance. Illinois, therefore, is a case in point to prove that whenever you have attempted to dictate institutions to any part of the United States, you have failed. The same is true, though not to the same extent, with reference to the Territory of Indiana, where there were many slaves during the time of its territorial existence, and I believe, also, there were a few in the Territory of Ohio.

I know of but one Territory of the United States where slavery does exist, and that one is where you have prohibited it by law, and it is this very Nebraska Territory. In defiance of the 8th section of the act of 1820, in defiance of congressional dictation, there have been not many, but a few, slaves introduced. I heard a minister of the Gospel the other day conversing with a member of the Committee on Territories upon this subject. This preacher was from that country, and a member of the Committee on Territories put the question to him: "Have you any negroes out there?" He said there were a few held by the Indians. I asked him if there were not some held by white men. He said there were a few under peculiar circumstances, and he gave an instance. An abolition missionary, a very good man, had gone there from Boston, and he took his wife with him. He got out into the country, but could not get any help; hence he, being a kind hearted man, sent down to Missouri, and gave $1,000 for a negro, and took him up there as "help." [Laughter.] So, under peculiar circumstances, when these freesoil and abolition preachers and missionaries go into the country, they can buy a negro for their own use, but they do not like to allow any one else to do the same thing. [Renewed laughter.]

I suppose the fact of the matter is simply this, there, the people can get no servants, no "help," as they are called in the section of country where I was born, and, from the necessity of the case, they must do the best they can, and for this reason a few slaves have been taken there. I have no doubt that, whether you organise the Territory of Nebraska or not, this will continue for some time to come. It certainly does exist, and it will increase as long as the Missouri Compromise applies to the Territory; and I suppose it will continue for a little while during their territorial condition, whether a prohibition is imposed or not. But when settlers rush in—when labor becomes plenty, and therefore cheap, in that climate, with its productions it is worse than folly to think of its being a slaveholding country. I do not believe there is a man in Congress who thinks it could be permanently a slaveholding country. I have no idea that it could. All I have to say on that subject is, that when you create them into a Territory, you thereby acknowledge that they ought to be considered a distinct political organization. And when you give them in addition, a legislature, you thereby confess that they are competent to exercise the powers of legislation. If they wish slavery, they have a right to it. If they do not want it, they will not have it, and you should not force it upon them.

RAILROAD BENEFITS TO FARMERS. On a common road, Indian Corn cannot be carted 150 miles for its total value. In the great corn regions of the United States, the average value per bushel of corn, for twenty years past, has not exceeded twenty-five cents. The average load of a pair of horses, is less than forty bushels. At that it would only yield ten dollars for production and carriage. To carry this load 150 miles would require the use of a pair of horses, the wear and tear of a wagon, and a man five days going, and four returning. Then he would get but ten dollars for nine days work, to say nothing about the cost of production. Now suppose the corn is fifty cents a bushel, then he cannot afford to haul it, for his nine day's work with his teams arworth more than his load. Yet we have known corn hauled that distance in Illinois, and sold for twenty five cents a bushel. Generally, however, it is fed and wasted in such a manner that it does not net the producer half that amount.

What a change when a railroad is built through such a corn growing neighborhood. Upon that the farmer can send his corn to market, five hundred miles, for a freight of twenty-five cents a bushel. This would be the charge on the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk to New York, 460 miles, and upon the Central road of Illinois, when completed, corn will undoubtedly be carried at a much lower rate.

Wheat can be carried, on the average, about twice as far as Indian corn. Yet no wheat producer can carry wheat upon his own wagon, seventy miles from market, at the average price of wheat for twenty years, throughout the United States, which we estimate at seventy-five cents, which would give him one cent a mile for hauling a bushel. Thirty Bushels is an average load for two horses, and allowing six days for a trip, he would only $4 a day, for hauling and his road expenses, if the grain was given to him. Upon the railroad the wheat might be carried seventy five miles for five cents a bushel, leaving seventy cents profit to the farmer.

A DAY'S WORK BY ALEXANDER DUMAS, *From Le Mousquetaire.* I rise in the morning at six, and fight my duels till nine; come home, and dictate for the day, a volume of a novel, or an act of a play. I then take a cup of coffee, and whilst taking it, speak the editorials for my paper.

Between nine and eleven, I get through a volume of my memoirs. I then breakfast, make calls, and lounge till six, when I dine and go into society. No one ever sees me write. During the night, if in bed, I occupy myself with inventing plots for romances and plays in my sleep, which I note down in the morning.

I am very much troubled with ennui, as I have so much leisure time. But if a revolution occurs, I hope to devote my afternoons to governing France, and my evedings to the construction of a universal language, entirely of my own invention, in which, for the future, I can write all my books, &c., in order that the whole world may have the advantage of reading me in the original.

DEATHS IN LIBERIA. Dr. James Brown, who emigrated from Washington City to Liberia about 20 years ago, and was for a long time a member of the Liberia Legislature, died recently. Wyatt and Maria Copeland, of Raleigh, N. C., Celia A. Cooper, a little girl from Portsmouth, Va., Edward Ragland, of Louisa, Va., and Jos. Washington, from Gloucester county, Va., who went out in the Banshee from this port, have also died in Liberia.

The confidant of my vices is my master, though he were my valet.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—CONCLUDED.

A Statement of the Revenue derived from each subject of Taxation in every County in the State.

No. 77.

WATAUGA COUNTY.

D. C. McCanles, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	256,146
Valuation Land,	$252,991
No. Polls,	444

NETT TAX.		
Land,	$142 68	
Town Property,	0 67	
Poll,	83 47	
Lunatic Asylum,	63 73	
Stud Horses,	15 98	
Gold Watches,	1 88	
Silver Watches,	0 47	
Pianos,	0 94	
Pleasure Carriages,	1 41	
Playing Cards,	0 70	
Stores,	22 56	
Pistols,	0 94	
		335 43

No. 79.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Olin Coor, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	366,586
Valuation do.,	$1,240 463
No. Polls,	3,286

NETT TAX.		
Land,	$699 62	
Town Property,	37 79	
Poll,	617 77	
Lunatic Asylum,	377 24	
Interest Received,	593 32	
Dividend and Profit,	17 12	
Lawyers and Physicians,	48 88	
Stud Horses,	35 54	
Gold Watches,	88 36	
Silver Watches,	28 67	
Pianos,	18 80	
Plate,	12 74	
Pleasure Carriages,	180 95	
Bowling Alleys,	47 00	
Stores,	242 52	
Pedlars,	56 40	
Taverns,	188 00	
Billiard Tables,	94 00	
Foreign Carriage Venders,	28 20	
Comic Singer,	9 40	
Circus,	47 00	
Pistols,	15 98	
Bowie Knives,	0 94	
Dirks, &c.,	1 41	
Toll Bridges,	3 30	
Mortgages, &c.,	14 14	
		3,508 09

No. 80.

WILKES COUNTY.

Esley Staley, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	318,209
Valuation Land,	$548,134
No. Polls,	1,301

NETT TAX.		
Land,	$309 15	
Town Property,	13 22	
Poll,	244 59	
Lunatic Asylum,	158 22	
Interest Received,	125 10	
Lawyers and Physicians,	10 34	
Stud Horses,	13 63	
Gold Watches,	12 22	
Silver Watches,	4 47	
Pianos,	4 70	
Plate,	1 13	
Pleasure Carriages,	26 32	
Playing Cards,	2 11	
Stores,	58 28	
Pedlars,	28 20	
Taverns,	18 80	
Concert,	4 70	
Negro Traders,	2 16	
Pistols,	3 76	
Mortgages,	10 60	
		1,031 70

No. 81.

YADKIN COUNTY.

George Holcomb, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	184,878
Valuation Land,	$498,878
No. Polls,	1,361

NETT TAX.		
Land,	$281 38	
Town Property,	0 23	
Poll,	246 85	
Lunatic Asylum,	156 84	
Interest Received,	197 37	
Lawyers and Physicians,	12 22	
Stud Horses,	11 28	
Ferries,	4 70	
Gold Watches,	13 16	
Silver Watches,	6 58	
Pianos,	3 76	
Plate,	3 69	
Pleasure Carriages,	25 38	
Stores,	58 28	
Taverns,	18 80	
Circus,	47 00	
Pistols,	1 88	
Bowie Knives,	1 88	
		1,091 27

No. 82.

YANCY COUNTY.

Jackson Stewart, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	148,398
Valuation Land,	$173,013
No. Polls,	573

NETT TAX.		
Land,	$ 97 57	
Town Property,	2 03	
Poll,	107 72	
Lunatic Asylum,	57 32	
Interest Received,	21 62	
Gold Watches,	94	
Silver Watches,	1 19	
Playing Cards,	4 00	
Stores,	22 56	
Pedlars,	28 20	
Taverns,	28 20	
Pistols,	94	
Dirks,	47	
Mortgages,	2 05	
		375 41

NOTE.—The charge in Disbursements from the Public Fund in January, 1853, under the head of Revised Statutes, of $500 paid to B. F. Moore, Esq., should have been "B. F. Moore, for services in certain suits per Resolution of General Assembly, 1852, $500." Mr. Moore has received no pay as commissioner for Revised Statutes.

The statement of Taxes paid for County purposes in the several Counties, required by Act of last General Assembly, is necessarily delayed a short time, in order to obtain additional returns from some of the Clerks of the County Courts.

The Caption memorandum to the foregoing statement of Taxes does not mention value of Town property, except when it amounts to $100,000.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE, *Compt.*

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—H. D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have procured the services of a gentleman eminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order: a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest Classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.

There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.

The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and therefore has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.

Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.

The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.

Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.

No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.

November 19th, 1853. 3—tf15F.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.

JAMES McKIMMON.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS! By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, *Trustee.*

Salem, N. C., Jan. 10, 1854. 10—sw.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.

Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1853 100—3m.

FOR CHRISTMAS!—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING just returned from a Northern City with a rich assortment of articles in their line, take this method of calling the attention of ladies and gentlemen to the variety of their goods suitable for Christmas presents.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine leather reticules, plain and fancy embroidered Baskets, French Cups and Saucers, China flower-vases and Candlesticks, Portemonnies and Neccessaries, jet and gilt Bracelets, papiermache work boxes, Tea setts, China gilt edge Cups and Saucers, Ivory Chessmen, fine Cutlery, Kid, India Rubber and Wax Dolls, ass't crying babies, fine China Children Tea and Dinner setts, assorted games, Boys' Guns, &c., &c.

TOYS.—Tin Gigs, Carriages, Horses, Steam-engines, Savings-banks, beautiful Water-works, fine French Toys, Menageries, Show-fights, Farm Yards, Inboxes, Bureaux, Tool Banks, Kitchen furniture, Cooking Stoves, Pewter Tea setts, Candlesticks, Chandeliers, Baskets, Tin Bedsteads, singing men, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARIES.—Raisins, Prunes, Currents, Figs, Citron, assorted Candies, soft Bordeaux Almonds, Walnuts, Peccannuts, Palmnuts, Filberts, Preserves and Pickles, Brandy Peaches, &c., &c. Call and see at

F. MAHLER'S & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 12, 1853. 8—

NOTICE.—A. B. & N. L. STITH HAVING CLOSED their business in Raleigh, have rented the Store room recently occupied by Selby & Murray for an office.

They respectfully request those persons indebted to them to call immediately and settle their accounts, otherwise they will be compelled to place them in the hands of officers for collection.

They have on Consignment a few Pipes of French Brandy and Baskets of Champagne Wine which they will close at New York cost, and invite dealers to call and examine them.

January 19, 1854. 19—tf15F.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men: Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.

Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide-Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.

Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.

The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.

Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur,

Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

December 12, 1853. 9—

EDGECOMBE HOUSE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has taken this well known and long-established Hotel (formerly known as Pender's Hatel, which has been considerably enlarged and improved,) in the town of Tarborough, and will endeavor to accommodate in a satisfactory manner, those who may favor him with a call.

His stages continue running daily, (except Sunday,) from Rocky Mount Depot on the Wilmington Railroad, to Tar

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1854.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

This body met in this place on Tuesday last, and adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday night. Some thirty-seven Counties, we learn, were represented; and, under the circumstances, a goodly number of delegates were in attendance. A "revolutionary Whig"—Mr. Cherry, who was one of the leaders in the attempted revolution in the State government during the late Assembly—was called to preside temporarily; and the Hon. R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort County, was appointed permanent President. We did not hear Mr. Donnell's remarks on taking the Chair, but learn that they were able, mild in their tone and respectful towards his political opponents. We advised the Whigs to do justice to Mr. Donnell's section of the State by nominating him for Governor; Gen. *Duckery*, however, as Mr. Cameron of the Argus most familiarly and affectionately called him, had the start, and kept it with "much firmness of purpose" even unto the end. Our suggestion, however, was not without effect, for Mr. Donnell was called to the honorable post above referred to.

Speeches were made by Mr. Cherry, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Rayner, Mr. Nash, Mr. Banks, Mr. Fuller, Mr. H. C. Jones, [we incline to think Mr. Jones leads Mr. Cameron in telling a story,] and Mr. Miller, who is among the ablest, as he is certainly the most neglected Whig in North Carolina. By the way, that enthusiastic and long-continued call for Miller on Wednesday night, must have been most grateful to his feelings; it was in strong contrast with that for Mr. Rayner; and it seemed to us that the exordium of Mr. M's speech was intended as much for Mr. R. as for the Democrats. But these enthusiastic calls, these Whig shouts for neglected champions amount to little, and cost nothing; when honors are to be bestowed Mr. Miller is overlooked, and those who have not borne, as he has, the heat and burden of the day, but who have shivered and held back when the party was in the crisis of its fate, are singled out and set forward. Nevertheless, fellow-citizens, this is not particularly our business; but inasmuch as this is a free country, and inasmuch also as the Whig party appears to be at least in a way to do justice to "strength of intellect," we thought we might hazard a remark or so *in* regard to its past action in this respect.

We did not happen to hear the Resolutions read, and have not seen them. We await their publication, when we shall take occasion to examine them at some length.

It was proper, under every view of the matter, that the Whigs should hold their Convention first. The Democrats have had the control of public affairs for the last three years, and it was expected that an attempt would at least be made to induce the people to believe that a change of administration was desirable—desirable on principle and for the public good. True, there has been a demonstration for power—a putting forth of some evidence that the Whig party still retains vitality, and that its leaders are as eager as ever for offices and spoils; but we look in vain to their speeches and proceedings for anything like a *reason* for a change in the settled policy of the State. No reason could be given, for never has the State been so prosperous as during the period the Democrats have been in power. The people of the State, we feel sure, are satisfied with the administration of David S. Reid, and they approve the principles on which that administration has been conducted. They look with confidence to the Democratic party to perpetuate this condition of affairs; and they will be slow to undo work with which they are satisfied, or to launch out upon a sea of changes and uncertainties merely for the purpose of gratifying the aspirations of a few leading politicians.

The Democratic Convention, which is to assemble on the 19th of April next, will be equal, no doubt, in every respect, to the expectations of the people. It will have nothing insidious in *its* platform—it will speak with no hesitating or double tongue; and *its* candidate will be a man capable of explaining and enforcing, because he will understand, those great principles which ought to guide us in State and national affairs. Brother Democrats! the contest just opening will be warm and bitter, for the Whig nominee is alike overbearing, dogmatical and bitter; it will be most important, for the political complexion of the State for years to come will be involved in the result. Are you ready? Remember that not only are the State officers at stake, but that two United States' Senators are to be chosen by the next Legislature; and not only this, but Free Suffrage itself, that vital principle of free government, may again be defeated, and will be, if Federalism should prevail. Are you ready? Remember, also, that *the basis of representation is to be assailed*, insidiously we admit, but not the less surely or dangerously. Let us, then, close up our columns, reconcile all our difficulties, organize in all the Counties, and go forward as one man in the approaching campaign. Let us do this, as we can and will, if we are true to ourselves and our cherished principles; and, the result will be, as in 1852, A BRILLIANT AND OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

☞ Gen. Alfred Dockery, the nominee of the Federal leaders of this State for Governor, is a Federalist of the most bitter character. In his contest for Congress in 1851, he was a "submissionist"; and if all the Southern people had felt and acted as he did, the "compromise" would have been far more unjust to the Southern States than it really is. He proclaimed that, if elected to Congress, and if South Carolina should secede, he would vote fire and sword against her to compel her back into the Union!

Gen. Dockery, we are confident, never entertained a political opinion above the level of party. He is a party man in the strictest sense; and Democrats need not expect favors or even justice at his hands.

☞ Gen. Dockery, the Federal nominee for Governor, is a member of the Baptist Church; and we know the belief is entertained that he will obtain Democratic votes on account of this fact. We mention this to show the desperation to which Federalism is driven, and to advise certain of our Baptist friends of the calculations which are being made at the expense of their intelligence and political integrity.

☞ The Senate of Georgia did not concur with the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature in the propriety of removing the seat of Government of the State from Milledgeville to Macon; and, instead of agreeing to the resolution of the House, adopted a resolve submitting the question of removal, as well as the locality of the capital, to a vote of the people of the State at the next general election.

☞ Our Correspondent who was and is "*About*," has given a graphic sketch of the proceedings of the late Convention.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

We present below the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in this place on Tuesday last. It was numerously attended, and the best spirit prevailed. Able and interesting speeches were delivered by G. H. Wilder and E. G. Haywood, Esquires. We may safely assure our Democratic friends in other parts of the State that the Democracy of this County are thoroughly united, and prepared for the important contest upon which we are now entering.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Wake County, held in the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on the 21st February, 1854, on motion of W. W. Holden, Esq., Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq. was called to preside, and Dr. J. J. W. Tucker appointed Secretary. E. G. Haywood, Esq. then moved that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; whereupon the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen the Committee: W. W. Holden, E. G. Haywood, W. Whitaker, Jr. W. H. Jones, and J. K. Marriott.

The Committee retired, and during their absence Mr. O. L. Burch called on Maj. Wilder to address the meeting, when that gentleman rose and spoke at some length and with his usual ability on the leading topics of the day. He was especially emphatic in his approval of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, now pending in Congress Before concluding he was compelled to leave on account of sudden illness in his family.

The Committee on Resolutions returned and reported the following, which were unanimosly adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That our confidence in Democratic principles has been strengthened by the tests through which those principle have passed, and by the salutary and beneficial results of the measures based upon them; and we now, as aforetime—here in this citadel of Democracy, where the flag has never been struck to the adversary—re-affirm our devotion to those principles, and renew our determination to maintain them in their purity.

2. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue and opposed to a tariff for protection; that we are in favor of the independent Treasury and opposed to a national Bank; that we are opposed to any and all schemes for assuming by the general government the debts of the States: that we are in favor of the general government holding and managing the public lands for the benefit of all the States, and therefore opposed to a distribution of the lands or their proceeds among the States; and that we hold now, as our forefathers held in the days of Jefferson, to the doctrines of strict construction and a jealous regard for the reserved rights of the States.

3. *Resolved*, that Franklin Pierce, by the just, lofty and commanding tone of his Inaugural Address and Annual Message in regard to foreign affairs and the extension of free institutions—by his efforts to introduce economy and reform into the various departments of the public service—by his determination, emphatically expressed, to maintain and enforce the fugitive slave law in its letter and spirit—by his approval of the doctrine that the people of the Territories, when they form State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union, shall have the right to determine for themselves, without regard to arbitrary or geographical lines or distinctions, whether they will establish domestic slavery or not—and by his devotion to the Constitution, which is the bond of the Union, and to the Union itself and to the rights of the States, has signally justified the expectations of the American Democracy, and already won for himself a shining place in the list of American Presidents.

4. *Resolved*, That the bill now pending before Congress to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, has our hearty approval—especially those portions of it which leave it to the people to determine when they apply for admission into the Union whether they will have slavery or not, and which extend to those Territories the fugitive-slave acts of 1793 and 1850; and we tender to Senator Douglas, and other members of Congress from non-slaveholding States, our thanks for their manly, patriotic, and national course on this question.

5. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended so as to extend to all free white men the right to vote for members of the Senate as well as the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly Republican, as it is certainly Constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

6. *Resolved*, That we tender to our brother Democrats of Western North Carolina our thanks and congratulations for the firmness and fidelity with which they have heretofore stood and are now standing by this measure, under circumstances which if was hoped by our political opponents would embarrass and divide them; and that we take occasion to assure the people of Western Carolina of our cordial desire for their prosperity, and our readiness to unite in all judicious movements having for their object the development of the mineral, agricultural, and industrial resources of the State.

7. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the State have reason to be proud of the administration of public affairs under David S. Reid; that he has shown himself a just, patriotic, and able Executive; and that in addition to the fame he has achieved as the originator and champion of Free Suffrage, and as the long-tried and unwavering advocate of the people's rights, he will carry with him into his retirement from his present post the consciousness of having dedicated his best energies to the public good, and the sincere and enthusiastic confidence of the Democratic party.

8. *Resolved*, That we approve of the proposition to hold a State Convention in this City on Wednesday the 19th day of April next, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent Wake County in said Convention.

9. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Democracy of Wake County the importance of union, conciliation, energy, and organization; and that we would respectfully suggest primary meetings in due time in the different Captain's Districts to appoint delegates to a County Convention to nominate candidates for the ensuing Legislature.

E. G. Haywood, Esq., being called upon, delivered an able and eloquent speech, which was received with much applause.

The following delegates were appointed to represent the Democracy of Wake County in the State Convention: Simon Smith, O. L. Burch, Sidney A. Smith, Edward Cantwell, Kimbrough Jones, W. W. Holden, James B. Shepard, Quentin Busbee, J. K. Marriott, E. G. Haywood, W. H. Jones, Sam'l. Whitaker, Jas. T. Marriott, Isaac Rowland, P. B. Burt, Fred. J. Shepard, James D. Newsom, G. H. Wilder, W. A. Allen, Isaac H. Rogers, John Kane, Rufus H. Jones, Adolphus G. Jones, Henry A. Dowd, John M. Fleming, Geo. W. Thompson, Geo. B. Allen, Allen Rogers, John O. Jeffreys, William R. Pool, Geo. Faribault, Burwell Temple, Peterson Dunn, Dr. J. B. Dunn, Peyton A. Dunn, John H. Burt, A. K. Clement, James M. Mangum, W. C. Mangum, Fabius J. Hutchins, James F. Jordan, Jno. C. Partridge, Geo. T. Cooke, A. G. Drake, Dr. William Hayes, John M. Ferrell, W. Whitaker, Jr., Harper Whitaker, Col. Willis Whitaker.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the proceedings were directed to published in the Standard, and other democratic papers requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. W. WHITAKER, *Chr'n.*

J. J. W. TUCKER, *Sec'y.*

CALIFORNIA. The letters from California speak of the terribly depressed condition of business in San Francisco. Entire cargoes were disposed of to pay for the freight, storage and commission. Goods have been sent forward vastly beyond the requirements of the country, and the consequence is that there is no sale, or at least no sale that realizes anything for the shippers. It is predicted that many of the men of business in that place will be ruined before the year is closed.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi—A Series of Sketches by Joseph G. Baldwin.

This is a very amusing and readable book, although we cannot agree with some in pronouncing it equal to the far famed Georgia Scenes, which for broad humor and graphic description we consider unequalled. Mr. Baldwin is a lawyer, and these sketches, with few exceptions, consist of incidents and character met with in his practise at the Southern Bar. One of the best articles is that entitled, "How the Times served the Virginians," in which he admirably hits off the immoderate State pride, and at the same time draws with equal truth their kind, generous and hospitable character. We understand that our author hails from "the Old Dominion" and is qualified to testify in the case. As a specimen we subjoin the following paragraphs:

"Patriotism with a Virginian is a noun personal. It is the Virginian himself and something over. He loves Virginia *per se* and *propter se*; he loves her for herself and for himself—because *she is* Virginia and—every thing else beside. He loves to talk about her: out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. It makes no odds where he goes, he carries Virginia with him; not in the entirety always—but the little spot he came from is Virginia—as Swedenborg says the smallest part of the brain is an abridgment of all of it. *Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt*," was made for a Virginian. He never gets acclimated elsewhere; he never loses citizenship to the old home. The right of expatriation is a pure abstraction to him. He may breathe in Alabama but he lives in Virginia. His treasure is there and his heart also. If he looks at the Delta of the Mississippi, it reminds him of James River "low grounds;" if he sees the vast prairies of Texas, it is a memorial of the meadows of the Valley. Richmond is the centre of attraction, the *depot* of all that is grand, great and glorious. "It is the Kentucky of a place," which the preacher describes Heaven to be to the Kentucky congregation."

"There is nothing presumptuously froward in this Virginianism. The Virginian does not make broad his phylacteries and crow over the poor Carolinian and Tennessecan. He does not reproach him with his misfortune of birth place. No, he thinks the infliction enough without the triumph. The franchise of having been born in Virginia, and the prerogative founded thereon, are too patent of honor and distinction to be arrogantly pretended. The bare mention is enough. He finds occasion to let the fact be known, and then the fact is fully able to protect and take care of itself. Like a ducal title, there is no need of saying more than to name it: modesty is a becoming and expected virtue, forbearance to boast is true dignity."

We have not selected a humorous passage, though there are several that we would like to transfer to our columns, were we not deterred by their length. This book is on sale at Pomeroy's.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Rives *vs.* Guthrie, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Carson *vs.* Smith, from McDowell, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Wilson *vs.* Allen and Edwards, in equity, from Rockingham, decree for plaintiff against Allen.

By PEARSON, J. In Outlaw *vs.* Hurdle, from Wake, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pendleton *vs.* Davis, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Carroll, in equity, *vs.* Carroll, from Davidson, dismissing the bill. Also, in Alvaney, a free woman, *vs.* Powell, from Edgecombe.

By BATTLE, J. In Jordan *vs.* Rouse, from Pitt, reversing the judgment. Also, in Hathaway *vs.* Hinton, from Pasquotank, directing a new trial. Also, in Poindexter, in equity, *vs.* Gibson, from Guilford; decree for plaintiff and reference to the Master. Also, in Caffey, in equity, *vs.* Davis, from Guilford, directing a reference.

NEBRASKA. One of the Washington Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says:

"The debate on the Homestead Bill in the House to-day was continued by a terrific onslaught on Nebraska and Kansas, on the part of Mr. Sapp, of Ohio. Mr. Sapp, was followed by Mr. Wheeler, of New York, in an attack of great force and power on the President's policy of "making yourself strong with your adversaries and weak with your friends." Some personalities against the President had, perhaps, have been better omitted. The chairman of the committee ruled Mr. Sapp's speech on Nebraska out of order, but was overruled on an appeal being taken from his decision. This showed a disposition on the part of the majority to debate Nebraska.

There is very little probability of the Territorial Bill being put on its passage ss soon as it shall come down from the Senate. There will be a month's debate, at least, and many attempts to kill it by amendments. There seems to be a disposition here, somewhere, to get it through *with* or *without* further amendments, "*in some shape or other*," but Judge Douglas is determined not to yield his convictions. A vote was taken on his own amendment to-day, anp the result—35 votes to 10—showed sufficiently the confidence of the Senate in his forecaste and discretion.

The objections raised by Gen. Houston. of Texas, did not embrace any vital part of the bill. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chicesaws and Creeks, whose fate the Honorable Senator deplored, live, thanks to an overruling providence, outside of Nebraska and Kansas, and will not be exposed to unnecessary hardships from the passage of the bill. Firmness and decision on the part of the friends of the bill will carry it through without much difficulty, in either House."

Meeting at Rochester against the Nebraska Bill.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 18. The Anti-Nebraska Bill meeting in this city, last night, was very numerously attended. Major Williams presided. Citizens of all parties were present, and concurred in the proceedings. The resolutions thoroughly denounce the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Anti-Nebraska Demonstration.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 19. An Anti-Nebraska meeting has been called to take place here on Thursday next. The call was signed by 1,600 names.

It is well known that President Pierce is in favor of the Nebraska bill, which proposes to open territories north of the Missouri line to domestic slavery; and yet in the face of this fact, and while northern Free-Soilers and Abolitionists are holding meetings and denouncing him, Southern Whig leaders are charging that he is disposed to play into the hands of these very Abolitionists and Freesoilers! We state the fact, leaving the people to draw their own inferiences.

☞ We regret to learn that Whitmell P. Tunstall, Esq., President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, died at Danville on Sunday last. His disease was pneumonia. He was a man of warm and generous impulses, and possessed of considerable ability. His death is a serious loss to his section of Va.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe county, a prominent and talented Whig, has formally thrown off his allegiance to his party and declared in favor of Democracy. The Whig papers in the western part of the State are belaboring him terribly, the most serious complaint against him being, that he didn't take but *three years* to decide on the change!

Warrenton News.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE, we see it stated, is about to be married to an only daughter of a gallant U. S. officer deceased, and a lady of rare talents, superior accomplishments and large fortune. The lady is said to be Miss Elizabeth Porter, of Niagara Falls, only daughter of the late General Peter B. Porter, a hero of the war of 1812, and Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20. The Steamer Baltic arrived this morning, bringing three days' later news from Europe.

The ship Benaventura, from Savannah, was ashore at Holyhead.

The Europa had arrived out.

There had been a severe storm upon the English coast. The Sullivan, for Rio Janeiro, and the Hamlet, for New Orleans, had put back in a damaged condition.

Consols are quoted at 91¼ to 91⅝. Money is easier. Flour has declined 9d. to 1s. Wheat has declined 3d., and corn 6d. Cotton has advanced ¼d.—sales during the three last days 26,000 bales.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The four powers had positively rejected the Emperor's last note, and both England and France were making immense preparations for hostilities.

The debates in Parliament had been of a stormy character, and the government have firmly decided upon war as the only course to be pursued.

France had ordered three millions of cannon-balls to be cast; and one half the British revenue force had been ordered to join the navy.

The British and French Ministers have been ordered to withdraw from St. Petersburgh.

Several of the Cunard line of steamers have been taken to convey the troops of the government to Constantinople and the seat of war.

Six thousand men are to go from England, and others are to be taken up from the different stations. Ten thousand troops will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition.

There is no doubt the Brigade Guards will form part of the expedition, and the 46th regiment under orders for Australia is now to hold itself in readiness. The foreign service has taken all the best men, leaving at home the young soldiers and recruits.

It is understood that four vessels originally taken up by England to carry troops from Ireland to Maiz, and thence to the West Indies, have been taken up, so that they may be available to proceed to any point at the shortest notice.

Thv government had seized some artillery and machinery at Greenwich under the supposition that they were intended for the service of Russia.

The French papers had been forbidden to publish the movements of the troops, except as announced in the Moniteur.

The Russian ambassador left Paris on the 6th February for Germany.

THE LATEST.

Omar Pacha had effected the most important movements, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men, and divided the Russian army, the right wing of which is at Krajova, and the left at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest.

Omar Pacha had crossed the Danube in person at Oltenitza; and at the last accounts he was only two days distant from Bucharest, where the Russian force was weak.

VIENNA, Monday night. An answer had been received from the Russian cabinet to the last proposal of peace. The four powers, however, considered the answer entirely unsatisfactory, and it was not adopted for the transmission to Constantinople.

THE WHIG PARTY FORMALLY DISBANDED—THE NATIONVL INTELLIGENCER DENOUNCED. If accounts from Washington be correct, that city has been the theatre of exciting events within the past few days. According to the Star, the Southern Whigs of congress held a caucus on Thursday last, at which, all but three or four were present: Messrs. Morton of Florida, Pearce of Md., Clayton of Del., and Bell of Tennessee, being, it is said, the absentees. The National Intelligencer and its course on the Nebraska question and slavery in general were brought on the tapis, and Senator Toombs of Georgia, offered a resolution denouncing and repudiating that press, which was unanimously adopted by all present. A portion of those absent, above named, it is known, agree with equal cordiality to that verdict.

From the same source, we learn that Senator Toombs of Georgia, made a speech dissolving the whig party and maintaining the doctrine of secession with great earnestness. To borrow the reported expression of Mr. Toombs, there is a quartette of whig Senators infected with the "abolition itch," Messrs. Everett, Wade, Seward and Fish.

We hear, says the Star, in conclusion, that Mr. Toombs moved that the "shattered fragments" or *debris*—to quote him again—of the old whig party, our venerable and highly esteemed cotemporaries of the *Intelligencer*, (sacreligiously) included—should be assigned, alienated, enfeoffed, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed unto the said Edward Everett and company, parties of the last part, to the only proper use, and benefit, and behoof of them, and assigns for ever, in fee simple.

Not the least curious part of this affair is the fact that the caucus was meant to be a secret, but some lady was entrusted with its keeping, the result of which was its speedy appearance in one of the city papers. *Pet. Democrat.*

"We think it very probable that a strenuous effort will be made to incorporate the Wilmot Proviso in the act organizing Nebraska; but we do hope that the present Congress will not disgrace itself by inflicting so great a wrong upon the South. As President Pierce however, is so strong a friend to the freesoil faction that will insist upon the proviso, we shall not be surprised if he favors the disruption of the late compromise. We are prepared for anything now a days."

Asheville Spectator.

The above is a specimen of the manner in which the whig Press is accustomed to treat the Administration of President Pierce. The intelligent editor of the Asheville Spectator thinks that President Pierce will co-operate with the Free-soilers in procuring a possage of the Wilmot Proviso! And yet the President is known to be favorable to Mr. Douglas' Bill for organizing Nebraska and Kansas, in which there is a clause repealing the Missouri Compromise, which is but another name for the Wilmot Proviso. Both the Missouri Compromise and the Wilmot Proviso work the exclusion of slavery from the territory of the United States by Congressional legislation. And the President who favors the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, because it unlawfully prohibits slavery in the United States territory, is to be held up as likely to favor the Wilmot Proviso? If this be not rank injustice, we know not what to call it. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

EVERETT'S SPEECH. In the Union of the 14th, we find an elaborate and trenchant criticism of Mr. Everett's speech on the Nebraska bill. We concur entirely with the Union in its opinion of this speech. A more feeble, timid, pointless production was never seen in the Congressional Globe. It is immeasurably inferior to Chase's speech on the same side. Without truth, manliness or freedom of utterance—elaborately pretty and ambitiously ornate, it is precisely such a speech as one would expect of Edward Everett under the circumstances. In him, excessive cultivation and refinement have emasculated an intellect originally of no great vigor. He is a dilettante—not a statesman. Mr. Everett has an abundant and graceful flow of phraseology, a faultless taste, and much industry, but in the more essential attributes of the orator and the statesman, he is sadly deficient. He is incapable of looking straight at a great and difficult question; much less can he grapple with and master it. His speech on the Nebraska bill is the poorest possible compromise between fear and a sense of duty. It has only weight enough to sink the orator to his proper level, beyond which he was elevated by an accidental success. *Richmond Enquirer.*

Later From Rio Janerio, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14. An arrival at this port brings us Rio dates to the 8th Jonuary. Coffee was active and firmer, sales of the month 150,000 bags, including 55,000 for the United States. American lots were quoted at 9¾ a 10c. on board.

Madame Sontag gave her first concert here last night, and met with a brilliant triumph.

A DARK DAY COMING. There will be an extraordinary eclipse of the sun on the 26th of May next, such a one as none but the oldest inhabitants have witnessed in this vicinity. It will be similar to the great eclipse of 1806, since which there has been none resembling it nearer than that of 1880, when eleven-twelfths of the sun was obscured.

Sam Slick: "I believe every critter in the world thinks he is the most entertainin' one in it, and that there is no gittin' on anyhow without him. Conceit grows as nat'ral as the hair on one's head, but is longer in coulnout."

[REPORTED FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.]

WHIG STATE CONVENTION!

FIRST DAY.

In Organization—The Presidents' Address—Dispute About the 8th District—Sour Words—Adjourned Over in Order to Cool Off.

Tuesday, (*last* Tuesday,) the great and much talked-of Whig State Convention, with a full delegation from *Eastern* North Carolina, with here and there a delegate from the West—that is to say, Mr. Albright, from Chatham, Mr. H. C. Jones, from Rowan, (Reporter to the Supreme Court,) and Mr. H. R. Robards—and it may be few others—numbering in *all*, 37 Counties represented, in person and by proxy, met, according to appointment—Mr. Richard Donnell chosen President, who, upon taking the chair, expressed his unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred. Mr. D. thought the present an important crisis—important, because, he said, it was a period in political history, when the Whigs might, (possibly) gain the ascendancy. He said *our* (their) opponents were distracted—they were split on the land question—and, to use a figurative expression, the speaker wanted to make the impression that the political iron of disunion was hot to a welding heat, and the Whigs must strike at once. [*Applause.*] He expressed his belief, that, although in the minority, the Whigs *had* the majority! He alluded in very appropriate terms to the memory of their great proto-type, and invoked the Convention to let their whole aim be, to win back the power of which they had been divested.

The President took his seat, surrounded by Vice Presidents—all giving countenance and assent to the assertion, that, though a defeated and vanquished foe, a few of the faithful, willing to wade the mud and mire of our public highways, had, once again, met in solemn council, to speak of the past, and take hope *in* the future. To one, who has been an eye-witness of many political gatherings, *none* has ever assembled, within his knowledge, upon the countenances of whose delegates the foreshadowing of certain defeat was so visible. It is the last great struggle—and they die protesting their patriotism.

After an intermission of ten minutes, during which time a free interchange of opinion took place, it was announced that the 8th district was *un*-represented A proposition to appoint a proxy for said 8th did not meet the views of the Convention. Some insisted that it could be done with propriety—others, with some warmth, opposed the proposition. A gentleman, with sandy hair, said, with emphasis, if a county or district did not feel interest enough to send delegates, he thought they ought to go without. A motion was made to adjourn!! amidst a general expression of *discontent!!!* Adjourned, to "keep cool."

NIGHT CAUCUS.

"The night was fair, the sky clear,
And every "star" did *twinkle* thar—
To help 'em on."

A Caucus was held in the Commons Hall at night to arrange a programme for the morrow's entertainment. Many names were brought forward. The friends of George Davis fought like Trojans for their man—the West claimed the right to furnish the candidate. Mr. Rayner named, and pronounced *appropriate* eulogies upon the names of prominent Whigs. Slowly he passed through the catalogue, and all was silent. The *Waygin* Boy, Mr. Gilmer, Gilliam, and *all* were named, in breathless silence, till the name of Henry W. Miller was announced. Then, and only then, the Hall rang with applause! But dire disappointment! Mr. Miller would not consent to wear the honors of a defeated Whig candidate for Governor. A second ballotting was had, and no choice! A third ballotting gave Mr. Alfred Dockery the majority—not the unanimous voice of the Caucus!! Great dissatisfaction was manifested, but the minority could not help themselves, and those who would not give in, quietly and peaceably went home next morning. How many, I don't know.

SECOND DAY.

The Platform—Its Recommittal to the Committee—Its Adoption not unanimous—Alfred Dockery Nominated—Not Alfred M. Dockery—Mr. Cameron's Great Speech—Mr. Rayner Felt Mellowed Down—Mr. Nash made a Speech, &c., &c.

Wednesday morning, long before the hour of 10 o'clock, the old State bell rang a *merry!* note, calling together the champions, young and old, who for their country, were bent on doing something! At 10, or thereabouts, Mr. President Donnel took his position, called the Convention to order; whereupon, after reading the proceedings of the previous day, in which no account is recorded of the harmony that prevailed, Mr. Cherry, from the Committee, reported the platform, consisting of *seven* resolutions—in which Mr. Pierce receives a tremendous castigation—their love of the Union avowed—their hunger and thirsting for public lands declared—their opposition to the Nebraska bill (and of course to Mr. Badger,) set forth—their love for the people expressed, in desiring Free Suffrage, *by a restricted Convention*—their friendship for internal improvements, generally, in the State, &c., &c.; all of which, after being read, were recommitted to said committee, in order to have a nail *driv* up, that had been left *up*, unintentionally.

The Committee again brought them before the Convention, and one by one, they were read. All passed without a dissenting voice, save the 4th and 6th resolutions, to which, two voices responded NO.

Mr. Cherry, after the passage of the remodelled platform made a few remarks. He was pleased with its workmanship, and pronounced it a *good job*. It now devolved upon him to perform the most pleasing part of his task, and that was to announce the name of Alfred M. Dockery, of Richmond County, as their candidate for Governor. [Right here, an attempt at applause was made; but *that* even was not general. The Eastern Delegation, though they affected submission, were not pleased, and did not *stomp* as they should.]

Ex-Gov. Manly wanted to know if the nominee was Alfred M. or Alfred Dockery?

This brought *J. W. Cameron*, Esq., to his feet, and he said, it was Alfred Dockery. He further said he had known the *Waggin* Boy for thirteen years, and that *he* lived at home—that is to say Mr. Dockery lived well, and knew how to make his visitors welcome; and, although he had never passed through the gloomy walls of College, he could entertain his guest, *considerably*. Mr. C. did not undertake to say that the Whigs *were* in the minority; nor did he say that they *would* triumph, but he did say, that the *Waggin* Boy would *pop* his whip some before the campaign was ended. Mr. Cameron was happy in his hog story; but, when he told how *Beck Sweat* got converted, he shouted, and so did every body in the Hall. Upon the whole, Mr. C. done his duty—he said all he could say, and even quoted lots of *scripter*, to prove——what!

Mr. Rayner was next called up. He had hoped that this call would not have been made—he did not feel like consuming the time of the Convention—*time* had somewhat mellowed his enthusiasm—there were vigorous and ardent young Whigs in the House, who, he doubted not, would be glad to address the Convention. But, to the call made upon him he did not feel at liberty to set down, without making a response. Mr. R., as you know, can make as dry a political speech as any member of his party. Oh, Sir, he went it tall on the Land Distribution Question, and declared that we must have a *slice*. He hung a long time on that hook, but didn't turn its point. He would not say that the skies were bright! That was foreign from the fact—Whigs had much to do—they had a sharp battle to fight with a powerful foe. In the language of Major Ringold, he would say, "Comrades, go on! On to victory!" [Applause.]

Mr. Nash, of Orange, next took the floor, by *call*. He positively disavowed the least intention of making a speech—a regular speech—and although he labored manfully to defeat that determination, yet it was a most successful *attempt*. He heaped the stereotyped Whig abuse upon the Administration, and said many hard things of Democrats generally. He said it had been said that there was no Whig party—evidences before him proved the contrary. He was certain of the *identity* of the Whig party; but, like those who preceded him, he left a *probable* doubt on the minds of his audience, that again they might be defeated.

Mr. Editor, when I commenced this article, I thought I would give a minute account of the sayings and doings of the Convention; but, on reference to my notes, I find Mr. Cameron mounted first on the Bob-tail pony, *the ghosts of Whiggery*. Behind him sits Mr. Rayner, then Mr. Nash, and then Mr. Gales, (blowing a *whistle*, for music, to keep their spirits up,) and, on the side of the road, I see a man posted as teamster—he is a fine looking man, with a "firmness of purpose, and strength of intellect," that knows no such word as *fail*; in his hand is a huge whip, and as the *procession* moves slowly by, the heels of each rider swinging to and fro, driving to the shoulder the *hot* spur of Whiggery, this strong man, brings one hollow, and with a grand flourish, he *pops* that whip, the *crack* of which causes the dogs of his nearest neighbor to bark! Onward, onward, under the smarting of that *lick*, the disappointed and *mellow* aspirants go to their work with a despondency never before so visible. When, in August next, this *train* shall reach its last great resting place, and each and every man shall take off his hat, and wipe his brow, and tear from their shoulders the epauletts of office and surrender to the Democratic champion their arms, and go on parole, as prisoners of war, then will go up the shouts, as in 1852, of that Army, whose numbers are enumerated by States. That such will be the result, not even the Whig leaders themselves doubt; and that you may know something of that triumph, I expect to be

ABOUT.

DIED,

In this City, on the morning of the 20th inst., of Consumption, Miss N. A. Hudson, daughter of Robert and Sallie Hudson.

In Wake county, of Consumption, in the 49th year of his age, Bolling Dunn. His kindness, affability and general rectitude of conduct endeared him to a large circle of friends while his numerous family connections are only consoled by the thought that he died with a conscience void of offence and prepared for a blissful eternity. [Cor.

In Wake county, on the 16th inst., John Allen Brown, aged 3 years, 5 months and 16 days, only son of Ethelred W. Brown.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RANDOLPH. There will be a Democratic Meeting in ASHEBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the 28th of MARCH, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention. A full attendance is desired.

Feb. 21, 1854. 23—td.

W. A. ALLEN,
Attorney at Law,
WAKE COUNTY, N. C.

Post Office, Rogers' Store, Wake Co., N. C.
February 24, 1854. 29—tf.w&sw.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!—PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT! The subscriber is desirous of having an Agent in each county and town in the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and any thing like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid,)

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Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office.
February 28, 1854. 29—2tpd.

200 BARRELS OF CORN FOR SALE BY ALPHEUS JONES,
8 miles from Raleigh, on the Rolesville Road.
February 24, 1854. 29—1m.

THE
NEW PORTRAIT GALLERY

C. B. HAVENS, *Daguerrean Artist, and*
O. P. COPELAND, *Portrait and Miniature Painter,*

RESPECTFULLY INVITE VISITORS TO THEIR Portrait Gallery, on Fayetteville St., in the new brick building recently erected by W. J. & A. S. Lougee.

Mr. Haven's has A SPLENDID SKY-LIGHT and feels confident that with his improved Instruments he can now produce Daguerreotype likenesses equal to any in the country, *and with a very low bow* he therefore solicits and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

Mr. Copeland also takes occasion respectfully to inform those who may desire to perpetuate the likeness of the "human face divine," that he will take great pleasure in serving them at his *snug little studio*, adjoining the rooms of Mr. Havens.

Mr. Copeland will visit the surrounding country at any time for the purpose of taking family portraits, if it should be desired, and will also pledge himself to make good portraits (of departed friends) from Daguerreotype pictures.

Raleigh, Feb. 14, 1854. 26—3t.

TO THE NEXT OF KIN AND THE DISTRIBUTEES OF EDWARD HERNDON, LATE OF CAMPBELL CO., VA.—Said Edward Herndon died in the year 1845, without issue, and by his will, after certain specific bequests, he directed that the balance of his estate should be equally divided between his sisters, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker, Catharine Durham, Mary Herndon and his brother, Reuben Herndon. This will was duly probated in Campbell County Court, and Y. W. Robertson qualified as Executor.

A suit has been instituted in the Circuit Court of Campbell county, by John T. Irving and wife against the Ex'or and legatees of said Edward Herndon for a settlement and division of said estate. And it appearing from the Com'rs report in that cause, that all of the residuary legatees died in the life-time of the testator, it is contended that said residuary legacy has lasped, and is to be divided equally among the distributees of said Edward Herndon. And the undersigned has been ordered by said Court to advertise for said distributees to appear and make themselves parties to said suit. Said residuary estate is worth $4000 to $5000.

The following were the brothers and sisters of said Edward Herndon, Benj. Herndon, James Herndon, John Herndon, Reuben Herndon, Mary Herndon, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker and Catharine Durham.

The parties interested will please state under which brother or sister of the testator they claim; the names and residence of all the children of said brother or sister, and in the case of the death of any child, the name of the widow or husband, as the case may be, and children of the same. And as far as practicable will fur

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sauday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. Wyatt & Co., Warrenton.
" " Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY ABOUT THE 20th of December last my negro boy DENNIS. Said boy is black, about five feet six inches high—has been staying for the last two years at Williams & Haywood's Drug-Store. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or confine him in Jail.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
January 27, 1854. 22—6t.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Manilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,* is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1851. 16—wkswśm.

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct, 18th, 1853. 96—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

UNION HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, Va.—THIS HOTEL is situated on Main Street, convenient to the business part of the town. The Proprietors have recently erected, upon their premises, a large and commodious brick building, containing eleven comfortable rooms, which, with the old buildings, will enable them to furnish good accommodations for any number of visitors.
Determined to minister to the comfort of their guests by every means in their power, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*
Jannary 16, 1854. 19—1y.

WENTWORTH MALE ACADEMY.—THE Trustees of this Academy take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have secured the services of Rufus H. Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience in teaching and extensively known as a thorough teacher. The Academy is a fine new building. Wentworth is a remarkably healthy place and happily suited in every respect for the establishment of a permanent school of high character. The Spring Session opens on the 1st MONDAY in February.
Board, in good families for a large number of Students at $6,00 per month—lights, fuel, washing and servants' hire included.
Tuition from $7,50 to $15.
By order of the Trustees,
JAMES IRVIN, Sec'y
January 2, 1854. 16—4t.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

THE MACON HOUSE, NAMED IN HONOR of the late Nath'l. Macon, of North Carolina, in the town of Portsmouth, near the Depot of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and the Steam Packet landing, is now open for the reception of guests.
JESSE PARKER, *Manager.*
January 25, 1854. 21—3m.

EATON'S FORM BOOK.—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with Explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manual to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina, by Wm. Eaton, Jr.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1853. 23—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing three powers which have taken the first premiums at Agricultural Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 500 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse-power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 56 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes,* offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Shoes,
2,500 " Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qoalities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.
FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.
GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.
CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*
N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.
Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged only from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C,
December 16, 1853. 1—3m.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
James Sloan, *President.*
S. G. Coffin, *Vice President.*
C. P. Mendenhall, *Attorney.*
Peter Adams, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	
Wm. S. Rankin,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	
James M. Garrett,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*	Peter Adams, *Secretary.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary,* or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED to fix his permanent residence in Raleigh, begs leave to offer his services to parents and principals of Schools for teaching Music and the modern languages and for tuning Pianos. As a guarantee of his qualifications he has a diploma from the University of Heidelberg, and testimonials from Oakland College, at Bloomfield, N. J., where he has taught with great success for the last four years; and is permitted to refer those, who would favor him with their patronage to the Rev. Dr. Mason, rector of the Episcopal Church, and to Mr. W. D. Cooke, principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.
He is to be found at his residence in the brickhouse of the North-east corner of the lot owned by Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, or at the Store of F. Mahler & Co., on Main street, where any communications to him may be left.
JOHN BAUER.
Raleigh, January 12, 1854. 18—tf.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 22d instant, a GREY HORSE, about 10 years old. He was purchased last June from a gentlemen living in Raleigh, and when last heard from was making his way in that direction. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, by JOHN P. TURNER.
Four miles west of Enfield, Halifx County, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1854. 23—5t.pd.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety.* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*
P. F. PESCUD.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the mutual principle, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.
In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.
So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*
☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.
President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing
D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and Worms,			$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.
☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of Novemher, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

NOTICE.—ON MONDAY, 6th of MARCH NEXT, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of Peter Arrington, dec'd., at Hilliardston, on a credit of six months, the land on which the late deceased formerly resided; also, household and kitchen furniture, crop, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, and all other articles sold at a former sale, the terms of which were not complied with. The purchaser of any of the above articles failing to comply with the terms of sale will be held responsible for the deficiency. Several negroes will be hired out on the same day, two of which are fellows.
THO'S. C. ARRINGTON *Ex'r.*
Nash, Feb. 8, 1854. 26—td.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for CASH. E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 18—

NEW CROP MOLASSES AND FRESH WHOLE grain Rice. Also, 10